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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
FLORA OF SOUTH AMERICA

STUDIES ON ANDEAN COMPOSITAE—I
STUDIES IN SOUTH AMERICAN PLANTS—II

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STUDIES ON ANDEAN COMPOSITAE - I

The first installment of this series on Compositae includes descriptions of new species of *Senecioneae* from Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, chiefly collected by the author and Dr. J. A. Steyermark; included are also descriptions and critical observations concerning several species and genera of this tribe and a new combination in the genus *Gongylolepis* mostly based on material in the Herbarium of Chicago Natural History Museum and on my field data. Unless otherwise stated, the types are deposited in the Herbarium of Chicago Natural History Museum; isotypes of all my collections (and types when so stated) are either in the Herbarium of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales (H.N.C.), Bogotá, or in that of the Facultad de Agronomía del Valle, Cali, Colombia.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Theodore Just, Chief Curator, Dr. Paul C. Standley, Curator of the Herbarium, and Dr. Julian A. Steyermark, Associate Curator, for their assistance.

Gynoxys perbracteosa Cuatr., sp. nov.

Arbor 8 metralis. Rami terminales subteretes nodosi internodiis brevibus foliosi adpresse cinereo-ochraceo-tomentosi vel fuliginoso-tomentosi.

Folia opposita coriacea petiolata. Petiolus angulosus circiter 1.5 cm. longus, basi vaginatus, dense tomentosus. Lamina lanceolato-elliptica, basi rotundato-subcordata apice attenuata subacuta, margine anguste revoluta integra sed subtus valde remote et minute tuberculato-dentata; supra in statu juvenili subtomentosa vel puberula, deinde glabra nervo medio tomentoso excepto, nitidula luteo-viridis tenuiter reticulato venosa; infra dense luteo vel cinereo-tomentosa costa valde prominenti nervis lateralibus 14-16 paribus furcatis eminentibus; 5.5-9 cm. long. x 18-28 mm. lat.

Paniculae cymosae rotundatae copiosae in ramorum terminationibus, in statu compresso 8-15 cm. latae, tantum basi foliorum parimunitae. Ramuli (inferiores oppositi) dense tomentosi bracteati. Bracteae lanceolato-lineares, inferiores plus minusve deciduae superiores persistentes, valde lanato tomentosae, plerumque 15 mm. long. (inferiores 20 mm. long.) Pedicelli 6-15 mm. longi tenues lanato-tomentosi 6-9 bracteati bracteis linearibus 8-10 mm. long., 2-3 superioribus ad modum calyculum.

Capitula radiata erecta. Involucrum campanulatum lutescenti-tomentosum, 8 bracteis ellipticis apice attenuatis subacutis margine plus minusve scariosis dorso dense tomentosis 9-8 mm. long. x 3-4 mm. latis. Flores feminei ligulati 8, lutei; tubo corollae 7-8 mm. long. lamina elliptico-oblonga, 12-14 mm. long., 3 mm. lata, 4 nerviis

tridentata; 3-5 staminodiis piliformibus, 2-3 mm. longis. Rami stigmatici truncati sub conico-appendiculati, brevi penicillati. Flores centrales hermaphroditi tubulosi, vulgo 20, lutei. Corolla 11 mm. longa glabra, tubo 5 mm., limbo campanulato, 5 dentato, dentibus triangularibus. Antherae 3 mm. long. basi breviter auriculatae. Stylus exsertus, rami stigmatici apice truncati et conico-caudati, penicillati. Ovarium glabrum. Pappus 8-9 mm. long. sordido albidus, pilis scabriusculis.

Type: Colombia, Dep. Cauca. Cordillera Central; Cabeceras del río Páez, páramos alrededor de La Laguna del Páez, 3450 met. alt. colect. J. Cuatrecasas 19057, dic. 4, 1944. "Arbol 8 met. Hoja coriácea, flexible, verde amarillenta brillante haz, ceniciento amarillenta envés. Invólucro amarillo tomentoso. Lígulas grandes (12 x 3 mm., tubo 7 mm.). Flósculos amarillos."

This species is very different from all other known Colombian species of *Gynoxys*, but is nearest to *G. Jelskii* Hier., *G. Poggeana* Mattf. and probably *G. baccharoides* (HBK) Cass., the last of which is poorly known. *G. perbracteosa* is distinguished by the form and pubescence of the leaves, the tomentum of the bracts, peduncles and involucre, and especially by the large number of bracteoles at the pedicels and branchlets.

***Gynoxys arnicae* Cuatr., sp. nov.**

Arbor parva, 4-8 metralis. Rami terminales subteres nodosi cortice cicatricoso cinereo vel viridi-cinereo ochraceo-tomentoso.

Folia opposita coriacea vel subcoriacea petiolata. Petiolus anguloso-striatus, 1.5-2.5 cm. longus basi dilatato vaginatus tomentosus. Lamina oblongo-elliptica apicem versus attenuata vel truncata vel subcordata; margine anguste revoluta tenuissime sinuata vel integra sed remote et minute tuberculato-dentata; supra laevis obscure viridis subnitida conspicue venuloso-reticulata glabra nervo medio tomentuloso excepto; subtus dense cinereo (in sicco ochraceo) tomentoso, nervo medio eminenti striato, nervis lateralibus 16-18 in utroque latere, fere angulo recto 3-7 mm. distantibus, plus minusve prominulis sed interdum cum indumento occultis; 7-11 cm. long. x 22-42 mm. lata.

Paniculae cymosae terminales rotundatae, 12-22 cm. lat. (in statu compresso) basi foliosae. Rami dense viridi-ochracei tomentosi inferiores oppositi ultimi racemiformi dispositi satis bracteiferi. Bractae lineares acutae tomentosae, 10-20 mm. longae x 1.5-3 mm. latae, inferiores deciduae reliquae persistentes erectae patulae vel reflexae rectae vel curvae. Pedicelli teneres, 1-2 cm. long., tomentosi 3-5 bracteis muniti. Capitula radiata erecta. Involucrum campanulatum ochraceo-viridis, 8 (vel 9) bracteis ellipticis obtusiusculis, dorso dense tomentosis, margine late scariosis, 8 mm. long. x 3-4 mm. lat. Apice pedicelli 5-6 bracteis ad instar calyculum conformatis. Receptaculum 2 mm. latum, margine alveolorum denticulato. Flores feminei ligulati 8, lutei; tubo corollae 6 mm. long. glabro lamina elliptico-oblonga 3-dentata, 13-15 mm. longa, 3-4 mm. lata, 4-nerviis; 4-5 stami-

STUDIES IN SOUTH AMERICAN PLANTS - II

This second series¹ includes taxonomic considerations and descriptions of plants collected mainly by the author in Colombia, chiefly new species of Santalaceae, Rosaceae, Meliaceae, Celastraceae, Sterculiaceae, Bombacaceae, Lacisternaceae, Violaceae, Flacourtiaceae, Rhizophoraceae, Combretaceae, Symplocaceae and Styracaceae.

SANTALACEAE

Acanthosyris colombiana (A. C. Smith) Cuatr., nov. comb.--*Cervantesia colombiana* A. C. Smith, Trop. Woods 51: 14, 1937.

Colombia, Atlantico, Arroyo Piedras collected Dugand 991; Juan Mina, Dugand 1090; Guajaro, Dugand 563; Casacoima, Dugand 409 & 858 (Field Museum No. 782238).

The foliage of Dugand 858 agrees completely with other numbers quoted by A. C. Smith in his original description, in spite of being the end of a young branch. The fruits of this number, as stated by A. C. Smith, are very different from those of the other species of *Cervantesia*. For this reason I believe that this interesting plant, known as "Matamaiz" in the North Atlantic region of Colombia, belongs to the genus *Acanthosyris*. The characters of the flowers, too, agree with this genus.

Cervantesia macrocarpa Cuatr., sp. nov.

Arbor 15 met. alta caule 20 cm. diam., ramulis terminalibus dense crispo-tomentosis rubescentibus.

Folia coriacea simplicia alterna. Petiolus 8.12 mm. longus tomentosus. Lamina elliptico-oblonga, utrinque obtusa vel rotundata, plerumque 7.5-13 cm. long. 22-38 mm. lata, margine revoluta; supra denique glabra nitida, nervo medio signato plus minusve tomentuloso, lateralibus 8-10 utroque latere patulis parum conspicuis; subtus densissime crasseque ferruginoso crispo-tomentosa, nervo medio valde prominenti rubro-tomentoso, reliquis nervis inconspicuis.

Ramuli fructiferi elongati tortuosi crassiusculi rubescenti-tomentosi. Fructi drupacei sessiles rubri subrotundati profunde 5-sulcati maturitate plerumque 2.5 cm. diam.

Type: Colombia, Dep. Cauca. Cordillera Central: Quebrada de Santo Domingo 2740-2640 m. alt. 15-XII-1944 colect. J. Cuatrecasas

¹The first installment of this series was published in *Lloydia*, vol. XI: 185 (Sept. 1948).

19330. "Arbol 15 met. alt. Tallo 20 cm. diam. Frutos rojos con 5 profundos surcos y costillas estrellados, 25 mm. diam."

This species of *Cervantesia*, the first record of this genus actually known from Colombia, is very closely related to *C. tomentosa* R. & P. and *C. bicolor* Cav. From these it can be distinguished for its elongate, elliptical, mostly larger leaves, and the larger fruits. The dense indument of the lower side of the leaves is definitely crisp and, in this respect, *C. macrocarpa* approaches *C. bicolor*; the latter, however, has thicker, coriaceous leaves.

ROSACEAE

Prunus strobilifera Cuatr., sp. nov.

Arbor 20 met. alt. Caulis 50 cm. diam. cortice pallido-brunneo rugoso sectione roseo-brunneo. Lignum durum roseo-ochraceum demum rubescenti. Ramuli grisei rugosi satis lenticellati glabri.

Folia simplicia alterna petiolata coriacea glaberrima. Petiolus longus erectus viridi-rubescens 10-14 mm. longus supra canaliculatus. Lamina elliptica vel obovato elliptica basi apiceque obtusiuscula 6-11 cm. longa x 2.6-5 cm. lata, margine integerrima leviter incrassato-revoluta, supra viridis nitida, in sicco lutescens, laevis nervo medio sulcato reliquis obsoletis; infra valde pallida, in sicco luteo-rubescens costa crassa nervis lateralibus 6 paribus ascendentibus angulo acuto prominulis reliquis immersis inconspicuis.

Racemi axillares solitarii quam folia valde breviores sessiles. Rachis robusta angulata 2-4 cm. longa glabra. Pedicelli mediocri, 1-2 mm. longi glabri albidii. Cupula turbinata 1.5-2 mm. longa glabra. Sepala triangularia 1 mm. longa glabra. Stamina 16-20 alba antheris ellipticis 0.5 mm. longis. Petala alba glabra unguiculata suborbiculata 1,5-2 mm. lata longeque. Stylus staminibus brevior. Drupa viridis 10 x 12 mm. sub-globosa apiculata, nucula 9-10 mm.

Gemmae inflorescentiae strobiliformes ellipticae sessiles 8-12 mm. long. 4-5 mm. latae, alabastra bracteis squamiformibus viridi-albis late ovatis acutis 2-3 mm. longis amplectentibus dense imbricatis sufficientia.

Type: Colombia, Depart. Valle. Cordillera Occidental, filo de la Cordillera al sur de Las Brisas 1850-1750 m. alt. (entre Las Brisas y La Marina), 27-X-1946 colect. J. Cuatrecasas 22674. "Arbol 20 met. Tallo 50 cm. diám. Corteza pardo clara rugosa sección pardo rosada. Madera dura, ocráceo rosada que va enrojeciendo. Hoja coriácea, flexible, verde brillante ház, blanquecina envés. Capullos de la inflorescencia blanco verdosos. Pétalos blancos. Filamentos y anteras blancos. Fruto verde claro, apiculado 10 x 12 mm. (F.).

P. strobilifera is well characterized by the young strobiliform axillary inflorescences bearing imbricate whitish bracts which persist for a long time. Characteristic of this species are also its rather small elliptic leaves with thick margins and long petioles. These characters differen-

tiate it from the closely related species *P. Ruiziana* Koehne. Contrary to the opinion of Koehne himself, the latter in turn is very different from *P. Moritziana* Koehne.

Prunus falcata Cuatr., sp. nov.

Arbor 10 metralis. Caulis 40 cm. diam. cortice griseo ruguloso, sectione roseo succoso, ligno sub-duro albo mox roseo. Rami ramulique glabri brunnei lenticellati, conferti, visu densi virides nitidi.

Folia alterna simplicia petiolata crasso-coriacea glaberrima. Petiolus 3-4 mm. longus crassiusculus supra sulcatus. Lamina obovata 4-6 cm. longa 3-4 cm. lata, basi truncata vel rotundata apice abrupte attenuata acutiuscula margine integra crassa revoluta; supra atroviridis opaca laevis nervo medio impresso secundariis parum notatis; infra pallido-viridis costa crassa nervis secundariis 6 utroque latere divergentibus prominulis marginem versus anastomosantibus evanescentibus reliquis nervulis laxo reticulatis obsoletis. Rami hornotini valde foliosi stipulis (per pares) 6-7 mm. longis 2-3 mm. latis valde falcatis persistentibus ornati.

Racemi axillares vel subterminales solitarii, longe pedunculati 9-12 cm. longi, rhachi erecta robusta angulata glabra. Pedicelli mediocri 2.5-3.5 mm. longi glabri. Cupula turbinata 2 mm. longa utrinque glabra. Sepala triangularia 1 mm. longa. Stamina circa 20, antheris 1 mm. longis. Stylus 2.5 mm. longus. Drupa circa 2 cm. diam. subglobosa, nucula 12-14 mm. diam.

Type: Colombia, Departamento del Valle, Cordillera Central, Hoya del río Bugalagrande: Cuchilla de Barragán, entre Las Azules y Las Violetas 3100 m. alt. 16 abril 1946 legit. J. Cuatrecasas 20816. "Arbol. Tallo 40 cm. diam. copa densa, verde brillante a distancia. Corteza gris, rugulosa, sección cárnea zumosa. Madera blanca que se toma rosada, bastante dura. Hoja coriácea, crasiúscula, verde oscuro mate ház, verde claro envés." (F.)

Prunus falcata is well characterized by its coriaceous leaves, which have revolute margins and slightly raised veins, by the relatively large fruits, and especially by the sickle-shaped persistent stipules.

Prunus muris Cuatr., sp. nov.

Arbor circa 8-metralis. Ramuli brunnei cortice ruguloso plus minusve tuberculati lenticellati glabri.

Folia simplicia alterna coriacea petiolata. Petiolus 7-10 mm. longus glaber supra sulcatus basi incrassatus. Lamina ovata 7-11,5 cm. longa 3.7-6.3 cm. lata basi rotundata margine levissime ad petiolum decurrens, apice attenuata acutiuscula, margine integra utrinque glabra; supra atroviridis nervo medio depresso lateralibus et laxo reticulo notatis; infra pallido virens costa valde crassa, nervis secundariis 7-8 utroque latere valde prominentibus arcuato patentibus marginem versus anastomosantibus, tertiariis laxum reticulum prominulum formantibus.